



MISSOURIANS F I R S T

Agriculture

Crime
Prevention

Economic
Developmt.

Education

Environment

Health Care

Highways/
Trans.

Human
Services

Tourism

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Reports of the Task Forces

1991-1992

MISSOURIANS F I R S T

A Planning Project of the Missouri House of Representatives

Bob F. Griffin, Speaker

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The Next Step

Acknowledgments



February 18, 1992

The work presented here represents an historic moment for the legislative branch of government in Missouri. Members of both political parties in the Missouri House of Representatives have worked side-by-side for the last several months to begin long-range policy planning for the state. They have consulted the brightest minds and deliberated over exciting concepts to take Missouri into the 21st Century. Their prime consideration: "Missourians First."

My purpose in establishing Missourians First was to bring long-range planning into the legislative process. While the Missouri House of Representatives has responded well to many of the immediate problems facing the state, I believe it could do better at anticipating those problems and developing strategies to resolve them.

The nine task forces I appointed have reported the results of their first year's planning activities. Much of what they recommend looks several years into the future, so that future generations of Missourians are prepared to meet the challenges the future will bring.

The task forces also have policies they believe should be put into place this year. This is not just another legislative package. It is the first step in an ongoing process of doing our best to preserve and enhance the well-being of the citizens of this great state.

I applaud the commitment and dedication of the House members who have devoted their time, energy, foresight and wisdom to this project, and I look forward to their continued efforts as this process continues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bob F. Griffin".

Bob F. Griffin
Speaker, Missouri House of Representatives

Mission Statement

The mission of Missourians First is to carry out long-range policy planning to assist the Missouri House of Representatives in performing its duties under the law to promote the welfare of the people of Missouri.

The Planning Process: A Chronology

January 1991 Speaker Bob F. Griffin announces the establishment of Missourians First.

February 1991 House members are appointed to nine task forces. Speaker Griffin appoints the Democratic members and Minority Leader James Talent names the Republican appointees.

April 1991 Speaker Griffin invites the chief officers of all colleges and universities in the state to meet with him to discuss their potential contribution to Missourians First. Chancellors, presidents and representatives from 19 of the state's colleges and universities attend.

July 1991 Task force members and staff attend a seminar on planning led by professors from St. Louis University. Research staffers assigned to each task force meet with faculty consultants from 11 colleges and universities to begin the process of gathering information on trends and future projections for the state. Almost 100 faculty members volunteer their expertise. These faculty members have a continuing relationship with the Missourians First planning process.

September - November 1991 The task forces are presented with information developed by the research staff in consultation with faculty consultant groups. Task forces are asked to follow a specific planning sequence.

- 1) To develop broad goals for Missouri in their policy area.
- 2) To identify specific objectives that they would like to see accomplished by a certain time.
- 3) To identify policy strategies for achieving those objectives.

December 1991 The task forces begin reporting the results of their planning efforts. The Policy Coordination Committee is elected by task force members.

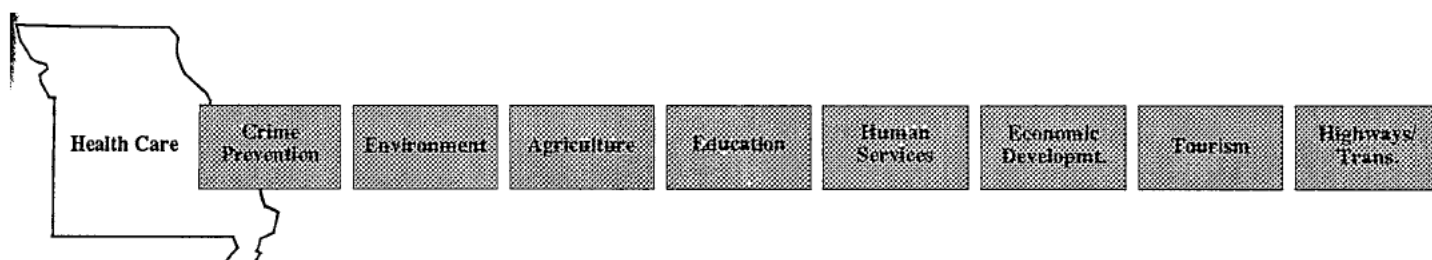
January 1992 The Policy Coordination Committee reviews the policy recommendations of the task forces and discusses them with task force co-chairs.

February 1992 The Policy Coordination Committee presents policy recommendations for consideration as the Missourians First 1992 Legislative Program.

On the following pages is an executive summary of the recommendations of the nine Missourians First task forces. Copies of the full reports of the task forces are available upon request from the House Research Staff.

Recommendations of the task forces are separated into those which require legislative action in the 1992 session and those which should be acted on later.

Recommendations for action in the 1992 session were reviewed by the Missourians First Planning Coordination



“Missouri should improve access to health care, provide a cost-effective delivery system, ensure quality long-term care, and enhance the training of health care providers.”

HEALTH CARE TASK FORCE GOALS FOR MISSOURI

- Provide Affordable Quality Health and Mental Health Care
- Implement Compassionate Care for the Aged, Chronically Ill and Terminally Ill
- Enhance Education and Training Standards for Health Care Providers
- Promote Preventative Primary Care
- Resolve Inequities in Racial, Ethnic and Geographic Categories

1992 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Health Care Access. Access to health care could become a reality for many citizens if the state would enact legislation to help make health insurance available to employees of smaller firms. Too often, medical conditions are worsened by waiting for the Division of Family Services to assess and act upon an application for Medicaid coverage. Missouri should pass laws to facilitate eligibility review for those with life-threatening conditions.

Health Care Cost Containment. Due to rising health care costs, the state should revise the “certificate of need” program, which grants health facilities permission to build or expand. The state should replace the present Health Facilities Review Committee with a Health Facilities Review Commission comprised of gubernatorial appointees with independent judgment. Also recommended is the establishment of new procedures for hearing and ruling upon applications.

Geographic and Racial Health Inequities. With a large discrepancy between the rate of infant mortality among

some racial minorities and the population as a whole, Missouri could reduce the level of geographic and racial health inequities by increasing or maintaining funding levels for prenatal care and counseling in high-risk populations. Funding the Resource Mothers Program (RMP) pilot project with \$333,743 would lessen this discrepancy.

Medical Insurance Billing Procedures. Several problems relating to medical insurance billing would be curbed if the General Assembly would appropriate \$1.5 million to update Medicaid procedure codes to reflect developments in medical practice. New laws requiring the use of uniform billing forms by insurers and health care providers also should be enacted. This would reduce unnecessary administrative duplication and complexity in the health care financing system.

Hospital Licensure. Proposed changes in the health care delivery system will make it increasingly difficult for many small rural hospitals to continue to operate as full-service community hospitals. Missouri should remove regulatory and licensure barriers to innovative types of consolidations and mergers of rural hospitals. However, the state should provide assistance to keep a hospital open only if its closing impairs access to acute care for local residents.

Medical Malpractice Insurance. Currently, many public school districts lack school nurses and the prospects for funding more appear dim. Missouri should give state legal expense fund malpractice coverage to providers who volunteer to provide free health care services in public schools. In addition, high medical malpractice liability insurance premiums could be reduced by lowering from 23 to 20 the age by which a person must file a lawsuit to recover damages for medical malpractice injuries sustained as a minor.

Long Term Health Care. Providing high quality long-term care is the least Missouri can do for its incapacitated citizens. It is recommended that in 1992 and beyond, the General Assembly appropriate \$1.4 million to provide enough nursing home inspectors to fully implement the law and ensure that long-term care services are superior. The federal government would in turn match 42% of Missouri’s funds.

LONG-TERM POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Health Care Costs

To keep a lid on soaring health care costs, the state should expand the Medicaid program’s use of cost-effective health care alternatives such as Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs). The Department of Social Services estimates that the cost savings from using managed care for these clients are currently \$1.5 million per year.

Preventive and Primary Care

To encourage personal health responsibility, the task

force proposes two things. First, it recommends a requirement that public schools provide a comprehensive health and mental health curriculum for grades K-12 by 1994. Secondly, Missouri should use financial incentives for state employees and state clients to be responsible for their health behavior.

The task force also supports a formal linkage between the Department of Health and the state’s medical schools in establishing the medical education curriculum.

Charitable Health Care

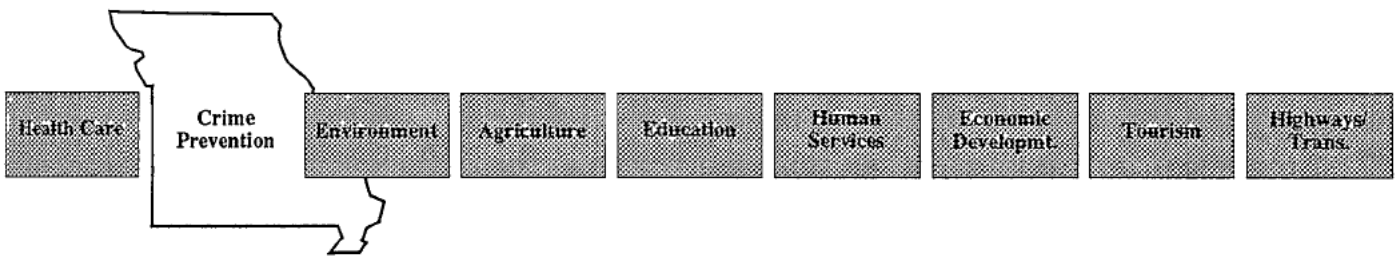
Currently, no federal or state mandates exist requiring a not-for-profit hospital to provide a certain amount of charity care or other community activity for the poor in order to qualify for tax-exempt status. In fact, a 1990 federal Government Accounting Office study of tax exemption standards for not-for-profit hospitals indicated that 15% of these hospital were not providing uncompensated care equal to the estimated value of their potential tax liability. For this reason, Missouri should develop specific criteria for assessing a hospital’s charitable activities in order to be considered a tax-exempt hospital.

Malpractice Insurance

The General Assembly should enact legislation to limit unreasonably large medical malpractice liability awards beyond the current statutory cap on awards for noneconomic damages.

Members: Mary Bland, D-Kansas City, Co-Chair; Tommy Macdonnell, D-Marshfield, Co-Chair; Gail Chatfield, D-St. Louis; Carole Roper Park, D-Sugar Creek; Bonnie Sue Cooper, R-Kansas City; David Oetting, R-Concordia; David Hale, R-St. Louis.

Daniel R. Landon, Research Analyst



“The goals and objectives addressed in this report should be topics of future dialogue by the general assembly in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice.”

CRIME PREVENTION TASK FORCE GOALS FOR MISSOURI

- Ensure Non-Discriminatory Sentencing
- Provide Adequate Local Resources for Combating Drug-Related Problems
- Raise Law Enforcement Personnel Training Standards
- Incorporate Alternatives to Incarceration
- Maximize Opportunity for Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders
- Promote a Gang-Free Environment

1992 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

To move the state’s law enforcement training standards to the national average, Missouri should raise the minimum number of hours for law enforcement officers from 120 to 450 hours before certification. Opportunities for intermediate and advanced certification should be made available past the minimum amount of hours. To help local authorities pay for these changes, a \$400,000 state fund would be needed to give grants for new training programs. Also recommended: tougher criteria for decertification; encouragement for police officer applicants to obtain baccalaureate degrees before their employment; and adoption of licensing and regulation programs for security guards.

Juvenile Offenders. Incentives to keep youths away from criminal-related activities should be approved such as: increasing literacy among juveniles; providing substance abuse services to juveniles; intensifying juvenile probation measures; and expanding community services and

LONG-TERM POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Non-Discriminatory Sentencing

In order to promote consistency in sentencing for various crimes, the task force proposes the office of the State Courts Administrator prepare a report detailing the range of sentences courts have imposed on convicted felons and distribute this report to Missouri judges. The task force also recommends that funds totalling \$167,300 be given to the Missouri Sentencing Commission for research.

Juvenile Services

To heighten awareness of the risks and consequences of gang-involvement, the task force proposes including these subjects in the public information programs of the Missouri Highway Patrol and the Department of Public Safety. In addition, the task force proposes that efforts be made to strengthen the informational network that exists between the Division of Youth Services and local

employment programs for juvenile offenders. An additional \$182,000 should be appropriated for the Juvenile Court Diversion Program, to obtain maximum use of federal funds available to the program.

Forfeiture Laws. Because of reported abuse of law enforcement agencies using the state forfeiture laws to immediately seize property of citizens accused of drug possession, the laws should be limited to cases involving convicted felons. Legal costs incurred by the victim of a wrongful seizure should be restored.

Drug Sales Tax. In recognition of funds needed to fight drugs on the local level, counties should be allowed to impose a one-fourth-cent sales tax increase to reduce illegal substance trafficking.

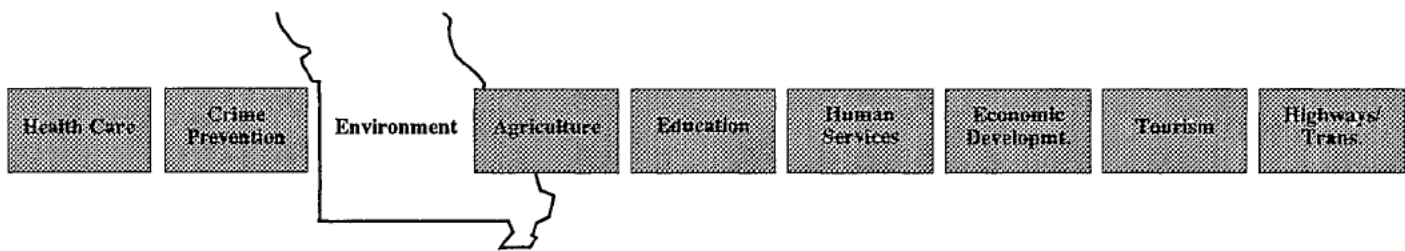
Incarceration Alternatives. Since imprisonment is expensive and not always appropriate to the convicted person, alternative programs should be available. These include a boot camp program, substance abuse programs for first-time drug offenders, programs to increase literacy rates among prisoners, expanded opportunities for community service for non-violent offenders, and increased use of “house arrest” programs administered by private security providers that effectively incarcerate offenders in their own home. Each boot camp established by the state would cost \$2.5 million. An additional \$800,000 is needed to increase the house arrest program 50 percent from 2,500 to 3,750 offenders annually.

Street Gangs. Gang presence in schools and on the streets is a source of intimidation to Missouri citizens. Penalties for gang-related crime should be increased to deter this activity.

public schools in an attempt to identify juveniles at risk and intervene on their behalf.

Members: Doug Harpool, D-Springfield, Chair; Ronnie White, D-St. Louis; Steve Ehlmann, R-St. Charles; Don Lograsso, R-Blue Springs.

Sharon M. Busch, Research Analyst
Robert Dominique, Research Analyst



"Missouri should create a global image of a clean, healthy, and safe place for future generations."

ENVIRONMENT TASK FORCE GOALS FOR MISSOURI

- Move Missouri to the Forefront in Solutions to Environmental Problems
- Coordinate Industrial and Agriculture Practices with Sound Environmental Policies
- Create a Clean, Healthy and Safe Place for Future Generations

1992 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Air Quality. The state should help protect public health by adopting legislation to implement the federal Clean Air Act amendments in Missouri. The economy may also receive a boost from improved air quality that may attract new businesses.

Mass Transit. The state should help conserve energy and reduce air pollution by setting aside part of any fuel tax increase to improve mass transit in Missouri.

Fuel-Efficient Vehicles. According to studies done in 1990, Missouri ranks 10 percent higher in gasoline usage per person than the national average. The state should adjust annual vehicle registration fees and new vehicle sales tax to reward those who purchase fuel-efficient vehicles.

Integrated Resource Planning. Both consumers and utility companies would save money if the state supported efforts of the Public Service Commission to implement Integrated Resource Planning (IRP), which identifies the most cost-effective means to supply energy. The Public Service Commission and utility companies should find

While this would conserve energy, reduce air pollution and save fuel money for Missourians, the task force also recommends stabilizing funding for the Highway and Transportation Department which could lose needed revenue due to these changes.

Water Quality

While safe drinking water is a necessity, a federal law has placed increased demands for drinking water testing on the state at a significant cost. The task force recommends that Missouri explore the option of returning the drinking water program to the Environmental Protection Agency.

In an effort to monitor and protect general water quality, the task force recommends that Missouri reinstate the water quality monitoring network within the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). An additional \$375,000 for the reinstatement of the network within DNR and the continued monitoring of water quality is needed. The task force also recommends that the state use \$69,000 in fiscal year 1994 to fund demonstration projects to

ways to increase energy conservation with savings being passed on to stockholders and customers. A portion of these savings also should be channeled into research and development, which could provide more jobs in the state.

Energy-Efficiency Guidelines. Energy-efficiency standards should be established for new buildings constructed with state money. The state also should create energy-efficiency purchasing guidelines for state and local governments.

Sewer System Standards. In an effort to keep Missouri's drinking water safe, standards should be established for the installation of private sewer systems such as septic tanks.

Environmental Research. Missouri's economy could benefit in several ways from environmental and energy research, such as through the creation of jobs and increased profits to businesses and farmers that use the research to improve their operations. The state should direct the Missouri Corporation for Science and Technology (MCST) to focus on environmental and energy research at one Center for Advanced Technology and at one Innovation Center and report the status of their research efforts to the General Assembly by December 1993.

help farmers reduce the use of fertilizer and pesticides that threaten water quality.

Energy Efficiency

The task force recommends the state reduce its energy usage and establish a state-wide energy code for all new construction.

Research and Development

The task force recommends that the state direct the Coordinating Board for Higher Education to establish a means by which the state would obtain equity interest in all state-funded research and development. In addition, the task force believes that utilities, business and industry should work together to maximize research and development results.

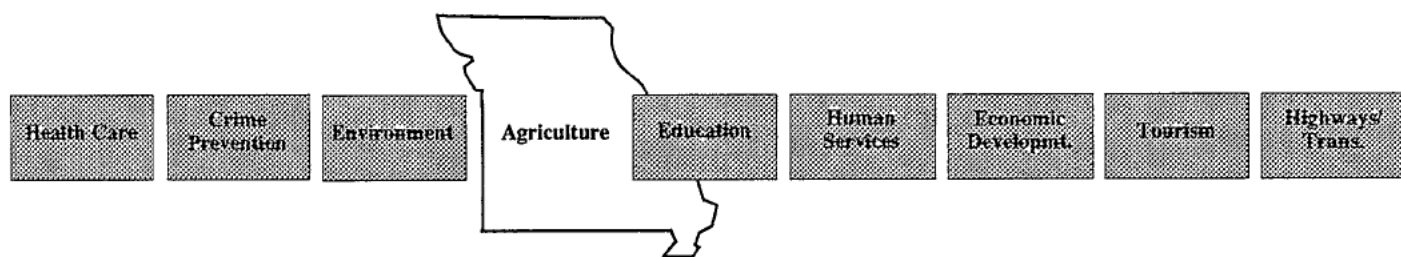
Members: Joe Bock, D-Gladstone, Co-Chair; Pat Dougherty, D-St. Louis, Co-Chair; Karen McCarthy, D-Kansas City; John Hancock, R-St. Louis; Gary Burton, R-Joplin.

Anita C. Randolph, Research Analyst

LONG-TERM POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Transportation

According to 1990 data, motor fuel consumption accounts for 64 percent of the petroleum used in Missouri and 28 percent of the state's carbon emissions, which contribute to global warming and ozone depletion. Missourians annually spend approximately \$1,000 per person on motor fuel. The task force proposes to reduce the total amount of miles Missourians drive by encouraging car-pooling and mass transit.



“Missouri should develop a creative and pro-active approach to the problems associated with agriculture.”

AGRICULTURE TASK FORCE GOALS FOR MISSOURI

- Revitalize Livestock Industry
- Ensure Water Quality and Quantity
- Promote Family and Corporate Farming
- Increase Confidence in Genetic Advancements in Agriculture
- Develop Alternative Crops and Markets
- Maximize Ethanol Production

1992 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Ethanol Production. Missouri corn producers would have additional marketing opportunities if ethanol production facilities were located within the state's borders. The funding of the “Missouri Qualified Producer Incentive Fund” would encourage the establishment of businesses that use corn to make this fuel product. Restoration of \$500,000 for this purpose, which was vetoed from the 1992 fiscal year budget, should be included in the fiscal year 1993 fiscal year budget.

Livestock Industry. The state should encourage scientific research to improve the quality of Missouri livestock by protecting animal research and production facilities from destruction or tampering.

Milk Inspection. Manufacturing-Grade Milk Inspections by the State Milk Board should be fully funded in fiscal year 1993. The board has suffered from inadequate funding since it began the inspections in 1982. Funding

Alternative Crops and Markets

Oils from rape seeds should be explored as an alternate crop for Missouri, according to the task force. For example, the oils can be used as a fuel in unmodified farm tractor diesel engines, or as a vegetable oil. Since the variation of erucic acid content in Missouri soil results in different uses for the seed oil, the task force proposes the creation of separate growing districts to prevent cross-pollination.

Members: Norwood Creason, D-Braymer, Co-Chair; Nolan McNeill, D-Cassville, Co-Chair; Ollie Amick, D-Benton; Dale Whiteside, R-Chillicothe; Harold Weil, R-Butler.

Roland K. Tackett, Research Analyst

of \$176,716 would be raised through either an appropriation from general revenue or through a charge within the milk industry.

LONG-TERM POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Water Quality

To ensure continued quality and quantity of Missouri's water, the task force recommends the establishment of environmentally-sound practices. In some areas of the state, indiscriminate disposal of dead animals has resulted in water contamination problems. The task force proposes reviewing rules and regulations regarding animal waste disposal by January 1993.

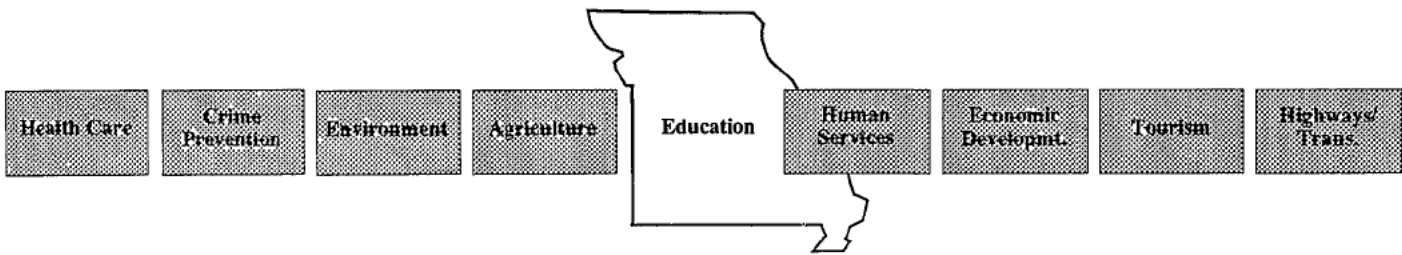
Family/Corporate Farming

The task force proposes that no new anti-corporate farming legislation be enacted before January 2001. Farmers and agriculture experts believe relationships between large and small farming operations are satisfactory, and that further protectionism efforts could squelch investment in rural Missouri.

In addition, the task force believes the state should examine ways to ensure market access for commodity producers.

Rural Health Care

The task force recommends the state study possible methods to provide group health care for rural Missourians and tax incentives for self-employed persons to obtain health care.



“The educational mission of the state of Missouri is to prepare all the students regardless of age or location of residence to perform to their potential as knowledgeable, caring, responsible citizens.”

EDUCATION TASK FORCE GOALS FOR MISSOURI

- Provide Equal Opportunity to Learn for All Citizens
- Ensure Enough Skilled, Well-Trained Teachers
- Redesign Schools into Student Centered Institutions
- Concentrate on Student Outcomes
- Encourage Collaboration Among Schools/Communities
- Expand Access to Post-Secondary Education

1992 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Elementary and Secondary Funding. Our current school foundation formula, implemented in 1977, has been criticized in recent years as too complicated and inequitable. Current annual expenditures in Missouri per pupil may vary from \$7,411 to \$2,138. The development of a new formula would more equitably disburse existing funding to Missouri’s 541 school districts.

Local Support to Public Schools. Current law calls for local school districts to maintain a minimum property tax of \$1.25 per \$100 assessed valuation in order to receive state funding. With the limited resources the state can provide to fund quality education, local districts should assume a larger role in providing adequate funding. The minimum levy should be increased.

Higher Education. In Missouri, a person may serve on the governing board of a state college or university or on the State Coordinating Board for Higher Education

School District Levies/Bonds

At the present time, increases in school tax levies above \$3.75 per \$100 valuation must receive a two-thirds majority vote to be adopted; school bond proposals require a four-sevenths majority at certain elections. These super-majority requirements have proven to be impediments to school improvements in recent years. The task force recommends steps be taken to make it easier for school districts to raise levies/bonds.

Tax Abatement

Approaches to attract economic development to Missouri that have emphasized tax abatement such as enterprise zones and certain major urban development projects have had a detrimental effect on the tax base for public schools. The task force believes the effects of tax abatement must be reversed to prevent further erosions in funding for schools.

without meeting any standard for qualification except residency. More qualified board members would be more responsive to problems facing higher education. The state should improve the selection process of members who serve on college and university boards and the state’s coordinating board. There should also be improved coordination of higher education.

LONG-TERM POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Student Achievement

If Missouri hopes to meet the demands of a changing, competitive world, schools must raise their expectations for performance. Schools should be encouraged to challenge students academically and assist them in making career and educational decisions. The task force recommends Missouri schools evaluate and restructure their systems to challenge students toward higher achievement.

Teacher Incentives

Missouri must take steps to attract the highest quality teachers possible. The task force recommends an increased emphasis on rewards to the teaching profession through salaries that are attractive and competitive, incentives for professional growth, and work places that are supportive.

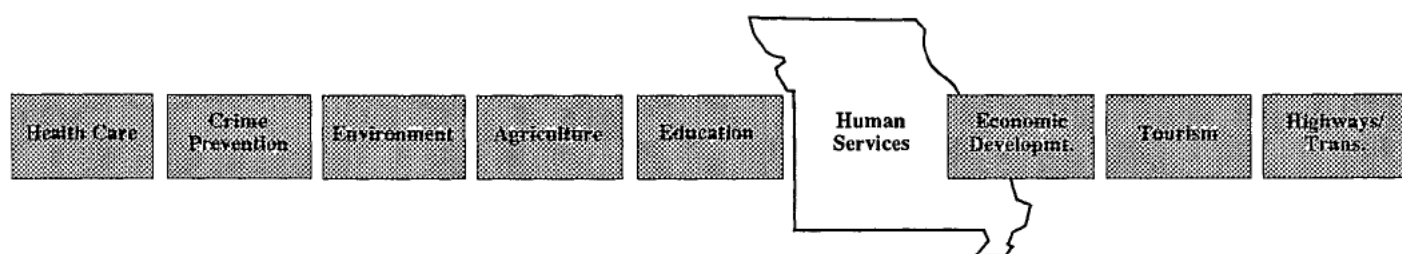
According to the task force, Missouri must reduce the disparity between teacher and teaching faculty salaries and administrator salaries at all levels of education. The task force also recommends that women and minorities should be encouraged to enter the teaching profession so that Missouri’s teaching ranks reflect the cultural and racial diversity of our society.

Financial Support for Higher Education

Missouri’s low spending on higher education has resulted in increased tuition, decreased financial aid, loss of prominent faculty to other states and deteriorating physical plants. The task force recommends increased financial support for higher education so these problems may be resolved.

Members: Annette Morgan, D-Kansas City, Co-Chair; Ken Jacob, D-Columbia, Co-Chair; Mary Hagan-Harrell, D-Ferguson; Earle Staponski, R-Pierce City; Phil Wannemacher, R-Springfield.

Anne C. Walker, Research Analyst



“Missouri has a legal duty to protect children who are victims of abuse and neglect, as well as the elderly, who are frail, abused, or needy.”

HUMAN SERVICES TASK FORCE GOALS FOR MISSOURI

- Efficiently Provide Necessary and Appropriate Services to All in Need
- Reduce the Number of Citizens Needing Services

1992 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Children’s Services. Currently, children’s services are delivered by several state agencies. Channeling these services through a single agency would provide a unified and coordinated approach on the state and local level, ensuring that funds are well spent and programs well implemented.

In-Home Children Services. An additional \$1.8 million placed in Family Preservation Services for Fiscal Year (FY) 93 would service 563 more families who face the risk of losing a child because of abuse or neglect. Another \$1 million in FY 93 would provide a 10 percent increase in children’s treatments such as drug treatment; evaluation and diagnosis; family therapy; individual and group counseling; sexual abuse counseling; home-based family services; homemaker services; transportation; respite care; and parent aide services.

Out-Of-Home Children Settings. Since current reimbursements to foster parents only cover part of the cost of child care, the state finds it increasingly more difficult to attract new foster parents into the program and maintain enough foster homes in the program to handle

have been turned off. Funds for Missourians to pay their utility bills could be offered to 14,500 more clients in FY 93 with an additional state expenditure of \$2.8 million.

Area Agency on Aging Programs. Many senior citizens depend heavily on community transportation and meal services. An increase of \$1.6 million in FY 93 for such services would make 150,000 additional rides available on an annual basis for 4,400 clients; finance 300,000 home delivered meals each year for the 3,000 clients who take advantage of this service; and provide 360,000 annual meals for the 11,000 clients who receive food in community group settings.

Nursing Home Inspections. Elderly citizens who must reside in nursing home settings have a right to expect adequate health and safety conditions. Sadly, Missouri is not in compliance with the law which requires annual inspections of nursing homes. An increase in FY 93 funding of \$1.4 million would permit hiring enough inspectors to comply with the law.

Social Workers. The Division of Aging has a severe problem in retaining competent and qualified social

existing needs. A \$4.99 million increase in funding for FY 93 would benefit 2,500 Missouri children.

Community-Based Youth Services. Community-based services target youth offenders ages 12-17 who are at low risk of repeating their crimes. These programs avoid more expensive residential programs for juvenile offenders by keeping these young people within their communities without public safety risks. A \$1.4 million appropriation for FY 93 would bring 240 more young people into the program.

State Children’s Services. At the present time, state case workers and social workers cannot meet minimum case-load requirements or ensure financial assistance is being well spent since Missouri has one of the highest case-load rates in the nation. While an additional \$2 million in FY 93 would not improve current case-load rates, this money would prevent case load levels from becoming larger. The task force recommends a funding increase of \$4.2 million for FUTURES, a state program designed so that teenagers who drop out of school to have children can finish high school, complete a GED, or obtain a job skill. The federal-state program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), is also facing an increased demand for financial assistance to impoverished children. Two-thirds of those who receive AFDC in Missouri are children, and the number of recipients increases monthly. Without a \$7.1 million funding increase in FY 93, Missouri cannot meet minimum federal allocation standards for all family unit sizes.

In-Home Elderly Services. Certainly, the preferable choice for Missouri’s elderly is to live independently, and in-home services make that possible. An FY 93 increase of \$5.1 million would fund 3,800 senior citizens who are currently on a waiting list for such services.

Heating Assistance. Missouri winters continue to take their toll on senior citizens who die because their utilities

workers to administer its programs. The division believes an FY 93 appropriation of \$1.1 million would make this possible.

LONG-TERM POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Appropriations for Children’s Services

By FY 2000, the Task Force on Human Services recommends increases of \$4.2 million for Family Preservation Services; \$10 million for Children’s Treatment Services; \$7 million for foster care and adoption subsidies; \$12 million for the FUTURES program; \$25.6 million for AFDC recipients; and \$15.5 million for case workers and social workers.

Elderly Services

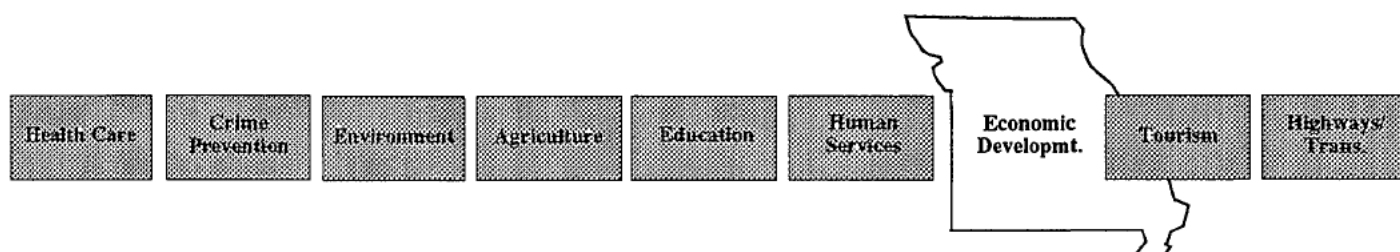
By FY 2000, the Task Force on Human Services favors increases of \$15 million for in-home services; \$16 million for area Agency on Aging programs; and \$14.5 million in heating assistance.

Declining Youth Population

While the Missouri elderly population grows each year, our young people continue to leave Missouri, making us one of only three states who face such a dilemma. The number of children in Missouri has declined by 5 percent over the past 10 years. The most marked decline was in the 15-19 year old age group. The Task Force on Human Services believes a study must be undertaken to pinpoint the reasons for the declining youth population in the state.

Members: Quincy Troupe, D-St. Louis, Co-Chair; Kaye Steinmetz, D-Florissant, Co-Chair; Sandra Reeves, D-Kansas City; Pat Kelley, R-Lee’s Summit; Mary Kasten, R-Cape Girardeau.

Edward P. Wedel, Research Analyst



“Missouri must have a vision of what we want to become. Without a unified vision, our economic development programs will remain a hodge-podge of ineffective attempts to better our economy.”

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE GOALS FOR MISSOURI

- Provide Full and Meaningful Employment Opportunities
- Promote a Positive Economic Development Environment and Reputation
- Encourage Diversity in Missouri’s Economy

1992 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Transportation Systems. Missouri should provide a more conducive environment for business and tourism opportunities by increasing the motor fuel tax to use the newly passed federal highways bill.

Communications Networks. Without the exchange of information, progress is hampered. Missouri needs to invest in network development through grants, loans and loan guarantees.

Loan Guarantees. The state can effectively provide greater total economic development assistance through the use of guaranteed loans. \$15 million should be raised through corporate income tax receipts to provide greater access to capital needed for development.

Payback Requirements. In order to guarantee that grants, abatements, tax credits and other projects benefit Missouri, companies that receive benefits should be required to pay back the benefits if the business moves out of state or closes for reasons other than bankruptcy.

Defense Industry. The task force also suggests that state

Private Capital

To attract business ventures and assure growth in our economy, the task force recommends that the Department of Economic Development work with private financial institutions to negotiate investment in capital formation projects.

Human Capital

The task force has found a positive correlation between investment in the educational training of the work force and the state’s economic growth. Given the failure of Proposition B, additional funds within the current revenue structure must be directed to education. The state should: offer tax incentives to encourage corporations to invest in job training; establish loan programs available to small businesses to fund work training costs; and use trade associations to reduce instructional expenses.

In addition, the task force suggests the Joint Committee on Job Training be given authority over job training programs to monitor the overall effectiveness of the programs.

defense contractors be required to devise alternate business plans.

Flexible Manufacturing Networks (FMN’s). FMN’s could merge various types of businesses to meet specific market needs. The state should support pilot projects in Rolla and St. Louis.

LONG-TERM POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Economic Development Vision

Missouri should revise its policy of “smokestack chasing” and concentrate on building business from within the state. In addition, all economic development programs should be put under the Department of Economic Development. Programs under other authorities such as MoBucks, should be incorporated into the department.

Joint Committee on Economic Development

Missouri’s Joint Committee on Economic Development should be charged with developing a coordinated long-range economic improvement plan with various commissions within the Department of Economic Development.

Economic Conversion

Missouri is one of the top five states hit by an unprecedented reduction in defense spending. Task force proposals include: establishing an Economic Conversion Planning Task Force; providing capital incentives for small businesses that were defense contractors or defense oriented industries; and offering retraining programs for defense industry personnel. The state should assist defense-related businesses in the state identify alternative sources of federal funding.

Brokering Services

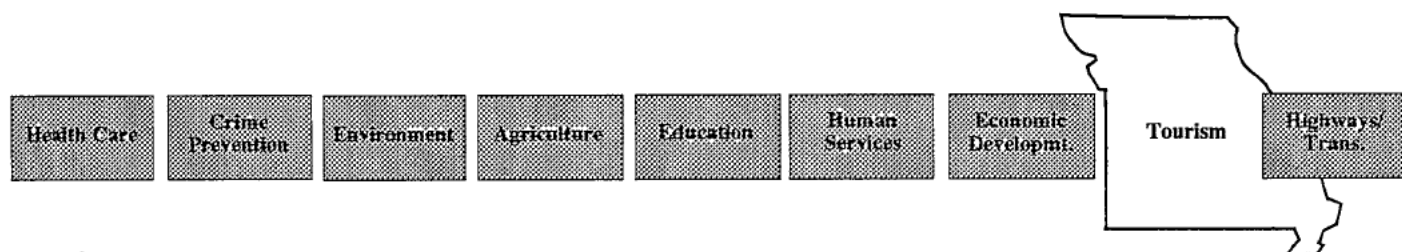
To ensure that the Flexible Manufacturing Networks (FMN’s) will not require continued governmental subsidies as the system matures, the process should be self-organizing and self-sustaining. The task force recommends that the state should use the benefits of past projects in developing future programs of brokering services for additional FMN’s.

Value Added Manufacturing

Missouri has a wide diversity of natural resources that once mined, grown or harvested add value to the resource. The task force believes that all economic development programs and benefits should be available to value-added manufacturing industries. By encouraging this industry, the state could ensure that Missouri’s natural resources are used to provide the maximum economic benefit.

Members: Joe Driskill, D-Doniphan, Co-Chair; Phil Tate, D-Gallatin, Co-Chair; Steve Carroll, D-Hannibal; Mark Elliott, R-Webb City; Carl Vogel, R-Jefferson City.

Lawrence D. Leip, Research Analyst



“Tourism is and must continue to be a vital component in the economic well-being and development of Missouri.”

TOURISM TASK FORCE GOALS FOR MISSOURI

- Make Missouri the Number One Tourist Destination in Mid-America
- Increase Tourism from Foreign Nations
- Double State Revenue From Tourism
- Use Tourism to Develop Economic Opportunities
- Increase Missouri’s Recreation Facilities
- Improve Missouri’s Cultural Activities

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Retain Division of Tourism. In order to increase the state’s tourism market share and develop new markets, the state should maintain the Division of Tourism as a state agency. Tourism generates more than \$6 billion annually and produces more than \$700 million in federal, state and local tax revenue each year.

Enhance Funding for the Division of Tourism. Missouri should implement a three-tenths of one percent tax on lodging to raise money for tourism marketing and promotion. This tax would raise approximately \$12 million, as opposed to the division’s current \$6 million budget, which is funded through the state’s general revenue fund.

Increased Government Cooperation

The task force supports enhanced cooperation on behalf of tourism development between such entities as economic development, parks, recreation, conservation, highways, arts, the Corps of Engineers, federal agencies and the tourism industry.

In addition, community colleges and secondary vocational and technical education programs should be encouraged to provide hospitality training programs.

Members: *Herb Fallert, D-Ste. Genevieve, Co-Chair; Sheila Lumpe, D-University City, Co-Chair; Dick Franklin, D-Independence; Doyle Childers, R-Reeds Springs; Don Steen, R-Eldon.*

Robert M. Wedow, Jr., Research Analyst

LONG-TERM POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Local Government Assistance

The task force proposes establishment of a section within

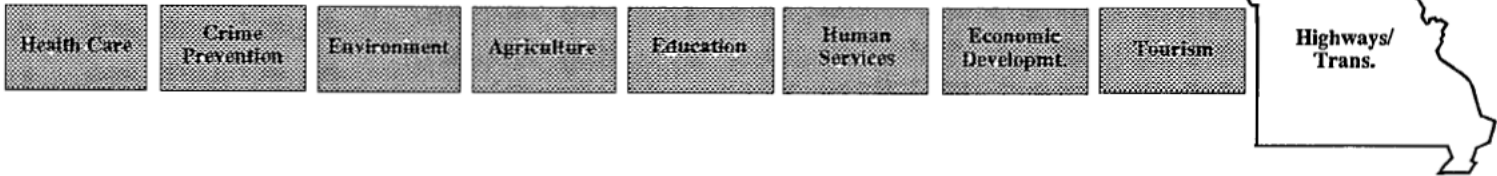
the Division of Tourism to assist local governments in planning and technical assistance. Shared knowledge of tourism industry marketing standards would result in increased revenue for local areas.

Staff Training

Additional training for the economic development programs of the Department of Economic Development likely would result in increased tourism activity. The Division has requested staff to provide comprehensive statewide planning to supply technical assistance to local governments. Activities currently are being handled by volunteers.

Tourism Research and Development Center

A properly trained work force is essential for tourism growth. The task force supports the establishment of a tourism research and development center through the University of Missouri Extension. Such a center would expand the educational, technical assistance and research opportunities within the state.



“We recommend a legislative strategy which will establish a strong footing for building Missouri’s transportation system and in addition will stimulate Missouri’s economy.”

HIGHWAYS/TRANSPORTATION TASK FORCE GOALS FOR MISSOURI

- Provide Missourians with a Modern, Functional and Accessible Transportation Network

1992 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Motor Fuel Tax. A six-cent gasoline tax should be phased in over a five-year period to allow the state to receive a larger share of federal highway funds. If the increase is approved, Missouri could receive four dollars for every one dollar it contributes to the federal highway plan. Better roads will mean safer and more efficient travel.

Road Funds for Counties. County governments in Missouri deserve a higher portion of road funds. Missouri should approve a constitutional amendment to provide extra dollars for important local road and bridge projects.

Mass Transportation. There should be a constitutional change to allow for a one-cent gas tax to support mass transit. Not only would the availability of mass transit serve Missourians unable to afford individual transportation, it also would provide environmental benefits.

LONG-TERM POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The task force recommends a study of all aspects of transportation as the funding picture becomes clearer.

Members: W. T. Dawson, D-Independence, Co-Chair; Don Koller, D-Summersville, Co-Chair; Ted House, D-St. Charles; Ken Legan, R-Halfway; Pat Secrest, R-Manchester.
Robert J. Triplett, Research Analyst
Harold L. Bailey, Jr., Research Analyst

Planning is an ongoing process. After the 1992 session, the task forces will be asked to:

- 1) Assess progress made toward achieving the legislative program they recommended.*
- 2) Adjust their objectives and goals as required by changing circumstances.*
- 3) Proceed with longer term policy recommendations as recommended in their 1991-92 reports.*
- 4) Report again by November 1992 their recommendations for legislative actions.*

Task forces will continue to use university consultants.

In addition, task forces will be asked to take their planning process to the people of the state. It is anticipated that regional meetings will be held to give citizens the opportunity to discuss, evaluate and contribute to the formulation of the goals, objectives and policy proposals of the task forces.

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House Appropriations Committee Staff, Stephen Price, C.P.A., Director

Chief Executive Officers, Administrative Contacts, and Faculty Consultants from:

Central Missouri State University

Northeast Missouri State University

Northwest Missouri State University

Saint Louis University

Southeast Missouri State University

Southwest Missouri State University

University of Missouri - Columbia

University of Missouri - Kansas City

University of Missouri - Rolla

University of Missouri - St. Louis

Washington University

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House Printing Office, Marvin Bickel, Director